

CHECKLIST: CONFLICT SENSITIVITY IN FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAMMING

BUILDING BLOCK 1: TAKING STOCK & NECESSARY CONDITIONS	Yes	No
<p>1. Your FNS intervention is informed by a regularly updated conflict analysis that adequately maps drivers of conflict and stability.</p>		
<p>1.1 The conflict analysis provides a clear image of the causes / drivers of conflict and stability in the area your FNS programme is implemented.</p> <p>1.1.1 The analysis specifies the characteristics of conflict and violence specific to your area (e.g. localised, national level, armed, non-armed, linked to extremism, etc.).</p> <p>1.1.2 The key long-term trends that are driving conflict and violence (e.g. social, economic, political, security) as well as immediate triggers of conflict are identified.</p> <p>1.1.3 Linkages between national / regional conflict drivers and local conflict / tensions are analysed.</p> <p>1.1.4 Likely future conflict-scenarios are formulated, including their interaction with your intervention.</p>		
<p>1.2 The conflict analysis sheds light on key actors, stakeholders and intergroup relations that play a role in terms of conflict and stability in the area of intervention.</p> <p>1.2.1 The actors (and institutions) that mostly impact conflict and stability are identified. Their interests and incentives towards conflict or stability are clear.</p> <p>1.2.2 Relations between key actors – i.e. relations of dependency, intergroup relations etc. – are identified, including elements (places, activities, symbols) that may divide or bring them together.</p>		
<p>1.3 Based on the above information, the conflict system is mapped and key ways in which drivers of stability can be reinforced have been identified.</p>		
<p>1.4 There is a schedule / plan in place to regularly refresh the conflict analysis. The update explicitly focuses on how the intervention interacts with conflict drivers and dynamics.</p>		
<p>2. Possible risks of adding to existing tensions and biases in your approach are identified.</p>		
<p>2.1 In targeting criteria, take account of key divisions in the area your FNS programme is implemented.</p> <p>2.1.1 In the selection of beneficiaries, deliberate efforts have been made to avoid convergence with existing divisions along religious, ethnic, political and economic lines.</p> <p>2.1.2 The selection of beneficiaries and geographical location for implementation of your FNS programme is based on objective and transparent criteria.</p>		
<p>2.2 The role of your FNS programme – including all parties / partners involved in its implementation – in relation to local tensions is clear.</p> <p>2.2.1 It is clear how and to what extent your organisation and (implementing) partners relate to the conflict situation, e.g. whether you / they have a (perceived) stake in the conflict, linkages with parties involved in the conflict, etc.</p> <p>2.2.2 Mechanisms are in place to ensure that resources provided by your project cannot be diverted to pursue conflict related aims or to reinforce corruption and patronage.</p> <p>2.2.3 Measures are in place to avoid the exacerbation of inequality (e.g. between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) where this could add to tensions.</p>		
<p>3. It is clear which people in your organisation are best equipped (in terms of knowledge and experience) to stimulate a conflict sensitive manner of working.</p>		
<p>3.1 People in your organisation with the most expertise relevant for conflict sensitive programming (e.g. programming in fragile settings, local conflict dynamics) have been identified.</p> <p>3.1.1 Their expertise and knowledge about conflict sensitivity is recorded and shared within your organisation and with (implementing) partners, e.g. through workshops and seminars. Funding is made available to realise such workshops throughout the course of programme implementation.</p> <p>3.1.2 If there is insufficient expertise with regard to conflict sensitivity, present in your organisation, other organisations / partners / embassies those that have been approached to share their expertise.</p>		
<p>4. There is a clear understanding in your organisation what conflict sensitivity means and how it can take form in a day-to-day practice.</p>		

<p>4.1 Training and documentation is available for staff about conflict sensitive approaches in practice.</p>		
<p>4.2 Staff members of all levels are included in the implementation of conflict sensitivity. From the level of the ministry to the level of small local implementing partners, all people involved in your FNS programme are aware of the importance of conflict sensitivity in relation to this specific intervention and their role in its realisation, which includes monitoring for conflict impacts of the intervention.</p>		
<p>4.3 It is clear to what extent conflict sensitivity is informed by formal policy. 4.3.1 If conflict sensitivity in FNS programming is not based on formal policy guidelines (or formalised otherwise), the need for formalisation is explored; i.e. the added value of formulating formal guidelines for conflict sensitivity has been analysed.</p>		
<p>BUILDING BLOCK 2: IMPLEMENTATION & FLEXIBILITY</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>1. The possibility of adaption / adjustment is part of the programme design and this is reflected in the budget.</p>		
<p>1.1 There are plans in place on how programming will be adapted if the situation changes. 1.1.1 These plans are not too detailed but rather provide guidelines so that appropriate adaption to altered circumstances and swift decision-making are possible. 1.1.2 A part of the programme's budget is reserved for 'adjustments / adaption'. This includes funding for monitoring to assess if adjustments are necessary. Consider making the budget itself flexible.</p>		
<p>1.2 In settings of high fragility, strategies have been formulated that aim to avoid negative effects of premature termination of the programme. These strategies outline possible adaptations of the programme that allow for its continuation in cases of emergency situations. 1.2.1 In plans for programme-adaption in emergency situations, always prioritise staff safety. 1.2.2 Exit strategies for the programme are formulated as a last resort. These strategies include an analysis on how stopping would impact on food security and stability.</p>		
<p>2. Your implementing partners are included in decisions concerning necessary adjustments of the FNS programme.</p>		
<p>2.1 Implementing partners can request programme-adaption / -adjustment and they have been made aware of that prerogative explicitly. 2.1.1 There are mechanisms in place to facilitate quick and efficient decision-making when a request for adaption is made.</p>		
<p>3. There is regular contact with implementing partners, including field visits where possible.</p>		
<p>3.1 The programme design includes a planning for regular field visits and includes necessary budget. 3.1.1 If circumstances do not allow field visits (e.g. due to security issues), other ways to maintain contact are employed, such as regular return visits from the field to the embassy for expert meetings. 3.1.2 Conflict sensitivity and issues related to conflict dynamics are explicitly taken as a key line of enquiry in communication with partners.</p>		
<p>4. The implementing partners are aware of the key issues related to conflict sensitivity and are supported to operate in a conflict sensitive manner.</p>		
<p>4.1 Field staff understand the notion of conflict sensitive programming and are instructed about the principles and practices of conflict sensitivity in your FNS programme. 4.1.1 The programme design includes planned conflict sensitivity training for implementing partners especially focused on monitoring impacts. The resources necessary to do so are reserved.</p>		
<p>4.2 Mechanisms are in place to (assist partners to) monitor for conflict sensitivity and possible needs for programme-adaption. 4.2.1 Regular monitoring (e.g. every 6 months) for conflict sensitivity (i.e. for indicators related to stability and safety) and need for adaption is included in the programme design. 4.2.2 Budget is made available for effective monitoring. 4.2.3 If partners are involved in the monitoring process, they receive assistance where necessary.</p>		

BUILDING BLOCK 3: PARTNERSHIPS & COMPLEMENTARITY	Yes	No
<p>1. There is an inventory of other programmes carried out in the same region as your (intended) programme and potential synergies are identified.</p>		
<p>1.1 Other programmes implemented in the area you are working are identified. They include both FNS and other initiatives, as well as programmes from your embassy and other organisations. 1.1.1 The goals and objectives, methods and approaches, targeting, timeline and result indicators of these initiatives are clear.</p>		
<p>1.2 It is clear what ways other programmes implemented in the area you are working could support / strengthen your positive impact. 1.2.1 Goals / objectives of the other initiative(s) complement the goals / objectives of your own (intended) FNS intervention. 1.2.2 Approaches / achievements of the other initiative(s) contribute to an environment that is conducive to achieving the goals of your (intended) programme.</p>		
<p>2. A clear strategy is in place to establish synergies / cooperation with other initiatives in your region in order to promote stability.</p>		
<p>2.1 An analysis of possibilities for synergies is part of the programme design. They include different types of synergies (i.e. through sequencing, collaboration, integration).</p>		
<p>2.2 Implementing partners are consulted for views on potential synergies with other initiatives.</p>		
<p>2.3 Risks of working against other programmes implemented in your focus area have been analysed and measures are taken to avoid them.</p>		
<p>3. Other organisations and donors operating in your target area are consulted in the design, implementation and evaluation phases of your programme to promote synergies and better identify risks.</p>		
<p>3.1 Representatives / staff of programmes in the area your (intended) programme is implemented are consulted and asked for feedback. 3.1.1 Input from other programmes / donors is gathered in multiple phases (i.e. design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation). 3.1.2 Moments of contact with other programmes / donors are planned on a regular basis, even if no active cooperation exists (yet).</p>		
<p>BUILDING BLOCK 4: TARGETING AND OBJECTIVES</p>	Yes	No
<p>1. Possibilities for impact have been analysed, i.e. it is clear to what extent and on what level your FNS intervention can and should contribute to stability.</p>		
<p>1.1 Ways in which your FNS intervention could exacerbate existing tensions have been identified.</p> <p>1.1.1 Risks of conflict exacerbation are clear to all parties involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. 1.1.2 Plans are in place to mitigate possible negative impacts.</p>		
<p>1.2 The programme is built on an analysis of its possibilities to 'do good'. That is, it is founded on an understanding of ways in which it can contribute to stability, either directly or indirectly. 1.2.1 Possible approaches and activities that can contribute to stability have been identified and included in the programme design and Theory of Change (ToC). Examples include linking ethnic groups through targeted value chain development, working to secure land rights, incorporating initiatives for sustainable and fair (re)distribution or use of resources, deliberately targeting marginalised or excluded groups, and bolstering household- and community-resilience. Consider impacts on beneficiaries but also non-beneficiaries. 1.2.2 Limitations of your FNS programme in terms of its capacity to contribute to stability are clear.</p>		

<p>1.3 If contributing to stability is taken as a main objective of your FNS programme, this choice is based on a thorough analysis of possibilities and obstacles and reflected in the Theory of Change and results framework.</p> <p>1.3.1 The ToC and results framework explicitly includes stability as an objective.</p> <p>1.3.2 This ToC is supported by the conflict analysis, i.e. the intended outputs and objects are deemed realistic given the conflict context.</p> <p>1.3.3 Monitoring and evaluation frameworks explicitly include criteria related to stability. Qualitative (and innovative) methods to monitor non-quantifiable objectives are included.</p>		
<p>2. The target group and area of your FNS intervention are selected in a conflict sensitive way.</p>		
<p>2.1 The geographical focus and selection of beneficiaries of the FNS intervention are based on an analysis of possible risks and opportunities for positive impact on stability.</p> <p>2.1.1 Analysis suggests the FNS intervention will yield positive results in the area of implementation.</p> <p>2.1.2 Risks specific to the selection of your geographical focus are analysed and measures are taken to counteract / prevent negative impact. Risks may include contributing to inequality between focus and non-focus areas, reinforcing existing grievances, and negatively impacting the local environment (e.g. due to increased use of land).</p> <p>2.1.3 The selection of the target group of your FNS programme is based on clear and objective criteria that are reflected in the ToC and objectives.</p> <p>2.1.4 Analysis indicates the FNS intervention will yield positive results for the selected target group.</p> <p>2.1.5 Risks related to the selection of your beneficiaries have been analysed and measures are taken to counteract / prevent negative impact. Risks may include contributing to inequality between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, reinforcing existing inequalities between groups / communities, and exacerbating tensions between groups / communities.</p>		
<p>3. Your programme contributes to beneficiaries' long-term perspective, i.e. it enhances or sustains desired livelihoods.</p>		
<p>3.1 It is clear what beneficiaries regard as 'having perspective', i.e. sustainable future livelihoods.</p> <p>3.1.1 Target groups of your FNS intervention have been consulted to get an insight in their views about desirable future perspectives.</p>		
<p>3.2 Your FNS intervention contributes to aspects that are regarded as a necessary condition for 'having perspective', such as stable incomes and opportunities for gainful employment.</p> <p>3.2.1 Strategies are in place to ensure the sustainability of your impact, such as training for durable knowledge transfer and building of social/economic structures that last beyond programme duration.</p> <p>3.2.2 Your FNS programme is inclusive (leaving no one behind) and adds to long-term development.</p>		
<p>4. Local stakeholders' opinions are taken into account in your FNS programme's design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p>		
<p>4.1 Feedback mechanisms are in place to solicit feedback from local stakeholders and actors, including vulnerable groups, beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.</p> <p>4.1.1 Requirements for project proposals include the input from local stakeholders as a criterion.</p> <p>4.1.2 Scheduled visits and/or activities to establish constructive relationships and get feedback from local actors are an integral part of your FNS programme.</p>		